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1. Your reference — PB – 58171

2. Patent application number *(The Patent Office will fill in this part)* — 0219516.2 — 21 AUG 2002

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant *(underline all surnames)* — PHOQUS LIMITED,
10 Kings Hill Avenue,
Kings Hill, West Malling,
Kent, ME19 4PQ

   Patents ADP number *(if you know it)* — 07923690001

   If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation — Great Britain

4. Title of the invention — FAST DISSOLVING AND TASTE MASKED ORAL DOSAGE FORM COMPRISING SILDENAFIL

5. Name of your agent *(if you have one)* — LLOYD WISE, TREGEAR & CO.

   "Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent *(including the postcode)* — Commonwealth House, 1 – 19 New Oxford Street, London,WC1A LW

   Patents ADP number *(if you know it)* — 117001

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications *(and if you know it)* the or each application number

Country	Priority application number *(if you know it)*	Date of filing *(day / month/ year)*

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Number of earlier application	Date of filing *(day / month/ year)*

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   a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
   b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent *(Patents Form 7/77)*	
Request for preliminary examination and search *(Patents Form 9/77)*	X
Request for substantive examination *(Patents Form 10/77)*	
Any other documents *(please specify)*	

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature Date

21st August, 2002

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

P.A. BOWMAN
0207 571 6200

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DUPLICATE

FAST DISSOLVING AND TASTE MASKED ORAL DOSAGE FORM COMPRISING SILDENAFIL

The present invention relates to a fast dissolving and taste masked dosage form comprising a salt of sildenafil.

Fast disintegrating solid dosage forms for oral administration are known. Therapeutically, these dosage forms can lead to a rapid release of active component, thereby facilitating the increased absorption of certain active ingredients.

Freeze drying processes have been used to prepare fast disintegrating dosage forms. Depending on the manufacturing process, the product obtained is characterised by a highly porous structure of the soluble support component, mannitol, glycerine, gelatine etc., within which the active ingredient is uniformly distributed. Although the technology produces a product which rapidly disintegrates in water or the oral cavity, the particular drawbacks of these dosage forms are poor physical strength and low drug loading potential.

Fast disintegrating tablets are known.

WO 99/47126 discloses a physiologically acceptable tablet comprising a compressed tablet formulation free of organic solvent residue that rapidly disintegrates when placed in a body cavity, comprising at least one water

soluble non-saccharide polymer, the tablet has a crushing strength of between 0.5 kiloponds and 12.0 kiloponds.

US 5576014 discloses intrabucally dissolving compressed mouldings comprising a saccharide having low mouldability having been granulated with a saccharide having high mouldability. The mouldings exhibit quick disintegration and dissolution in the buccal cavity and have an adequate hardness.

US 6024981 discloses a hard, compressed, rapidly dissolvable dosage form adapted for direct oral dosing comprising an active ingredient and a matrix including a non-direct compression filler and a lubricant, the dosage form being adapted to rapidly dissolve in the mouth of a patient and thereby liberate the active ingredient.

WO 91/04757 discloses a solid dosage form adapted for direct oral administration to a human patient comprising an effective amount of at least one systemically distributable ingredient in the form of a tablet of a size and shape adapted for direct oral administration to a human patient, comprising at least one water or saliva activated effervescent disintegration agent, the tablet being substantially completely disintegrable upon exposure to water or saliva, and said at least one effervescent disintegration agent being present in an amount which is effective to aid in rapid disintegration of the tablet and to provide a distinct sensation of effervescence upon disintegration of the tablet in the mouth of a human patient.

US-A-4886669 discloses a water-dispersible tablet comprising:

a) microparticles which contain at least one pharmaceutically active substance

b) at least one disintegrant and

c) a swellable material which is able to generate a high viscosity when coming into contact with water and which is selected from guar gum, xanthan gum, alginates, dextran, pectins, polysaccharides, sodium or calcium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose,

which tablet disintegrates rapidly in water forming a homogeneous suspension of high viscosity that can easily be swallowed.

WO99/44580 discloses a formulation for preparing a fast disintegrating tablet comprising a drug in multiparticulate form, one or more water insoluble excipients, one or more disintegrants; and optionally one or more substantially water soluble excipients, the amount of the ingredients being such as to provide a disintegration time for the tablet in the mouth in the order of seventy five seconds or less. It is stated superior tablet properties can be achieved by choosing appropriate amounts of the ingredients according to the classification shown below:

a) insoluble ingredient: this includes the amount of drug either coated or uncoated and the amount of insoluble excipients including the insoluble inorganic salts used as filler diluents (e.g. di- or tri-basic calcium phosphate), organic filler (e.g. microcrystalline cellulose) or water

insoluble lubricant (e.g. magnesium stearate, sodium steary fumarate, stearic acid or glyceryl behenate) and glidant (e.g. talc, silicone dioxide etc.)

b) substantially soluble components e.g. the amount of compression sugars (e.g. lactose), flavouring agents, sweeteners, binders and surfactants etc.

c) disintegrant, especially super-disintegrant, such as, maize starch or modified starches, cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone or sodium carboxymethylcellulose.

For constant ratios of ingredients a) and b) increasing the amount of disintegrant generally gives poorer friability values and increased disintegration times. In view of this the amount of super disintegrant c) should not be excessive and is therefore preferably in the range 0.5 to 30%, more preferably 1 to 20%, most preferably 2 to 15% by weight of tablet.

British Patent Application No. 0204771.0 discloses a fast disintegrating tablet comprising an active ingredient and one or more disintegrants characterised in that disintegrant or a combination of disintegrants is present in the form of agglomerates having an average agglomerated particle size of at least 50 microns, said agglomerates comprising at least 10% by weight of disintegrant.

One particular challenge facing the development of fast disintegration dosage form is the unpleasant taste of many drug actives. If not appropriately addressed, this can lead to serious problems of patient compliance. Particle

coating technologies have been frequently used to mask the taste of the drug actives.

US 6106881 discloses a rapidly disintegratable multiparticulate tablet which disintegrates in the mouth in less than forty seconds and which comprises an excipient and an active ingredient in the form of microcrystals coated with a coating agent.

US 5876759 provides a compressed pharmaceutical dosage form, comprising:

a) at least one coated particle comprising at least one pharmaceutical coated with taste-masking coating comprising a blend of a first polymer selected from a cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate and a second polymer selected from polyvinyl pyrrolidone and hydroxypropyl cellulose, wherein the weight ratio of the first polymer to the second polymer is within the range of about 90 : 10 to about 50 : 50;

b) a water-disintegratable, compressible carbohydrate selected from mannitol, sorbitol, dextrose, xylitol, lactose and mixtures thereof; and

c) a binder selected from cellulose, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, starch, modified starch and mixtures thereof, the dosage form having a hardness of about 1.0 to 3.0 kp wherein the carbohydrate disintegrates in the oral cavity within 30 seconds after oral administration thereby allowing said coated particle to be swallowed.

It is well known among those skilled in the art that compression of the coated particles frequently leads to the fracture of coats, thereby causing the premature release of drug active within the oral cavity and leaving an unpleasant taste in the mouth. Accidental chewing of these particles can also cause the premature release of the active ingredient. Multiple coatings using the same or different coating compositions can be employed to minimise coat fracture, but may cause the unwanted problem of delayed release of active material.

Another disadvantage of incorporating coated particles into the fast dissolving dosage form is that the large coated particles can leave an unpleasant gritty mouthfeel within the oral cavity.

Other methods of taste masking besides particle coating are known.

WO 95/11671 discloses the use of an absorbate composition comprising magnesium aluminium silicate and two or more pharmaceutically acceptable actives in a fast dissolving dosage form.

EP 0582396 discloses a pharmaceutical composition having reduced bitterness relative to the bitterness of its constituent antibiotic agent, the composition comprising an azalide antibiotic, magnesium oxide (as an alkaline earth agent) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The pharmaceutically active ingredients can be incorporated into fast dissolving dosage forms in the granular form.

US 5464632 provides a method of making a granulate for use in the preparation of mouth-soluble, rapidly disintegrating tablets, which process comprises:

a) granulating in a fluid bed: (a) a polyalcohol; (b) an active ingredient; (c) from 1 to 30% of an edible acid wherein the edible acid is not part of an effervescent mixture consisting of an acid and a base; (d) optionally, other solid components selected from lubricants, sweetening agents, and flavours; and (e) an aqueous solution or aqueous dispersion of water soluble or water-dispersible polymer that provides 1-10% of the final weight of granulate; and

b) drying the granulate in the fluid bed.

WO 98/01114 provides a granulate, containing an active ingredient, having a solubility in water of 1>10, in admixture with a water dispersible cellulose, which is a microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, in which the water dispersible cellulose is present in an amount of ≤ 15% wt%, the percentage based on the weight of active ingredient.

The incorporation of polymeric material in the granulation medium can also lead to the delayed release of the active ingredient.

Sildenafil citrate (1-[[3-(6,7-dihydro-1-methyl-7-oxo-3-propyl-1H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-4-ethoxyphenyl]sulfonyl]-4-methylpiperazine citrate) is a pharmaceutically active ingredient useful for the treatment of sexual dysfunction, such as, male erectile dysfunction (ED). ED can have a profound effect on the quality of life with subjects often reporting increased anxiety, loss of self-esteem, lack of self-confidence, tension and difficulty in the relationship with their partner. The prevalence of ED has been found to be associated with age. Complete ED has an estimated prevalence of 5% in men aged 40 years to 15% at age 70 years. The administration of sildenafil may benefit from the presentation of a fast disintegrating dosage form for both the geriatric patient group who may have swallowing difficulty and for the improved rate of drug absorption. However, sildenafil citrate has a very strong bitter taste, which renders the administration of fast dissolving dosage form of sildenafil an unpleasant experience.

WO 00/07596 discloses a pharmaceutical formulation which can be rapidly dissolved in water and which, as an active constituent, contains the phosphodiesterase (PDE) type 5 inhibitor sildenafil or the pharmaceutically safe salts thereof. There is no disclosure as to the mouthfeel and taste properties of the formulation.

WO 02/05820A1 provides solid dispersions of sildenafil citrate and certain highly water soluble sugars, which solid dispersions significantly increases the water solubility of sildenafil citrate. This requires a sophisticated process of preparing the solid dispersion.

US 20020002172A1 provides an orally disintegrating pharmaceutical preparation that comprises sildenafil free base together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The sildenafil free base is said to have very low water solubility and to be virtually taste free.

There is a need for an effective pharmaceutical dosage form incorporating a sildenafil salt that disintegrates rapidly within the oral cavity, has a pleasant mouthfeel without the bitter taste and does not require complicated manufacturing processes.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a fast dissolving and taste masked sildenafil solid dosage form comprising:

i. sildenafil granules which granules comprise at least 45% by weight of a salt of sildenafil, a solubilisation inhibitor for said salt of sildenafil and optionally a sweetening agent and

ii. one or more disintegrants wherein the disintegrants or combination of disintegrants are present in the form of agglomerates having an average agglomerated particle size of at least 50 μm, said agglomerates comprising at least 10% by weight of disintegrant.

The dosage form may additionally comprise one or more of water soluble fillers, diluents, lubricants, sweetening agents, flavouring agents and other auxiliary ingredients.

The dosage form of the invention rapidly disintegrates in the oral cavity within 30 seconds, preferably within 15 seconds. The dosage forms have a pleasing mouth feel and do not have the characteristic bitterness of sildenafil due to the presence of the solubilisation inhibitor. It has been found that in absence of the solubilisation inhibitor the characteristic bitterness of sildenafil cannot simply be masked by a sweetener alone.

The agglomeration of the disintegrant improves disintegration time in a simple and effective manner. Tablets made according to the invention may have a smooth surface, pleasing mouthfeel that is free of grittiness and disintegrate within thirty seconds, preferably within fifteen seconds according to the standard European Pharmacopoeia disintegration test.

Any pharmaceutically acceptable salt of sildenafil (1-[[3-(6,7-dihydro-1-methyl-7-oxo-3-propyl-1H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-4-ethoxyphenyl]sulfonyl]-4-methylpiperazine) can be used in the present invention, for example, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulphate or bisulphate, phosphate or hydrogen phosphate, acetate, citrate, fumarate, gluconate, lactate, maleate, succinate and tartrate. Sildenafil citrate is preferred.

The salt of sildenafil is generally present in an amount to provide from 5 to 150mg/tablet, preferably 5 to 100mg/tablet.

The sildenafil granules can be prepared by any means known in the art, for example, wet granulation, dry granulation, melt extrusion, extrusion-spheronisation, spray drying, co-spray drying, spray agglomeration etc.

The sildenafil granules contain at least 45% of a suitable salt of sildenafil. Preferably, the sildenafil granules contain at least 55% of a suitable salt of sildenafil. More preferably, the sildenafil granules contain more than 65% of a suitable salt of sildenafil granule.

The sildenafil granules contain a suitable agent that reduces the solubilisation of sildenafil salt. Sildenafil citrate has a solubility is 3.5 mg/ml at 23°C in distilled water.

It is known that sildenafil citrate has a solubility profile depending on pH with the maximal solubility of approximately 24 mg/ml at pH2.0. Consequently, an effective method of reducing the solubility of sildenafil is through increased pH in the dissolution medium. Any pharmaceutically acceptable pH raising agent is acceptable. Suitable examples include sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium phosphate, sodium citrate, calcium oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium oxide and magnesium carbonate. The preferred pH raising agents are those with buffering capacity such as sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and sodium phosphate.

Solubilisation inhibitors include those agents that will release the counterion of the sildenafil salt, for example sodium citrate for sildenafil citrate. Preferably,

the solubilisation inhibitor is present at a sufficient amount as to form a saturated solution upon the disintegration of the tablet.

Other solubilisation inhibitors include those agents that can increase the hydrophobicity of the system, thereby reducing the water available to solubilise the sildenafil salt, for example, glyceryl monostearate, waxes, sodium stearyl lactate etc.

Optionally, a sweetening agent can be included in the sildenafil granules. Suitable sweetening agents include nutritive sweeteners such as sucrose, glucose, fructose, glucose, trehalose, galactose, mannitol, sorbitol, xylitol and intensive sweeteners such as aspartame, acesulfame K, sucrolose and NHDC.

It is preferred that all of the disintegrant is present in the form of agglomerates. However, disintegrant may be present in non-agglomerated form provided that at least 50%, preferably at least 75%, more preferably at least 90% by weight of disintegrant is agglomerated.

The agglomerates comprise at least 10%, preferably at least 25%, generally from 25 to 100% by weight disintegrant. The remainder of the agglomerates may comprise known tabletting ingredients including water-soluble and water insoluble fillers and/or diluents, active ingredient, binder, flavouring agents etc. Preferably the agglomerates comprise from 25 to 100% by weight disintegrant, the remainder being a water-soluble filler.

Disintegrating agents suitable for use in the present formulations include pharmaceutical excipients which facilitate the break-up of a tablet when it is

placed in aqueous environment. Disintegrants once in contact with water, swell, hydrate, change in volume or form to produce a disruptive force that opposes the efficiency of the binder(s) causing the compressed tablet to break apart. They belong to different morphological classes and possess different functionality properties. A non-limiting list of the different classes of disintegrants or mixtures thereof which can be used in the formulations of the present invention is given below:

(1) natural starches, such as maize starch, potato starch etc., directly compressible starches such as starch 1500, modified starches such as carboxymethylstarches and sodium starch glycolate which are available as PRIMOJEL® and EXPLOTAB ® and EXPLOSOL.

(2) cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidones, e.g. crospovidones available as e.g. POLYPLASDONE XL® and KOLLIDON XL®.

(3) modified celluloses such as cross-linked sodium carboxymethylcelluloses available as, e.g., AC-DI-SOL®, PRIMELLOSE®, PHARMACEL XL ®, EXPLOCEL ® and NYMCEL ZSX®.

(4) Alginic acid and sodium alginate.

(5) Microcrystalline cellulose, e.g. AVICEL®, PHARMACEL®, EMCOCELL® and VIVAPUR®.

(6) Methacrylic acid-divinylbenzene copolymer salts available as e.g. AMBERLITE® IRP-88.

Preferred are categories (1), (2) and (3) listed above which are often referred to in the art as 'super' disintegrants. Accordingly it is preferred that the disintegrant present in the formulations of this invention comprises at least one super disintegrant. Particularly preferred are cross-linked PVPs.

Substantially water-soluble components that may be used in the present invention include sugars or soluble fillers, e.g. lactose, sucrose, dextrose, mannitol, etc., flavouring agents, sweeteners e.g. aspartame, saccharine etc., pH adjusting agents e.g. fumaric acid, citric acid, sodium acetate etc., binders e.g. polyethylene glycols, soluble hydroxyalkylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatins, natural gums etc., surfactants e.g. sorbitan esters, docusate sodium,

sodium lauryl sulphate, cetrimide etc., soluble inorganic salts e.g. sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride etc.

Substantially water insoluble inorganic excipients include for example, water insoluble fillers and/or diluents, e.g. salts such as dibasic calcium phosphate, calcium phosphate tribasic, calcium sulfate and dicalcium sulfate. advantageously the particle size of the water insoluble inorganic excipient is such that at least 35% of the particles are larger than 75µm. Most preferably at least 80% of the particles are larger than 75µm.

The amount of disintegrant is generally at least 2% by weight of the tablet and preferably at least 4% by weight; a useful range being 4 to 20% by weight. Increasing levels of disintegrant tend to give poorer friability values for the tablet.

The amount of water-soluble and water-insoluble materials may be selected over wide ranges, depending upon the desired properties of the tablet.

The agglomeration of the disintegrant may be accomplished by any means known in the art, for example, wet granulation, dry granulation, extrusion, spray drying, co-spray drying, spray agglomeration etc. The average particle size of the agglomerator is at least 50µm. Increasing particle size decreases disintegration time. Particle size ranges of from 75 to 500µm are useful. Larger particle sizes may adversely affect the appearance of the tablets.

Tablets according to the present invention can be manufactured by well known tableting procedures. In common tableting processes, the agglomerates and other materials are deposited into a cavity, and one or more punch members are then advanced into the cavity and brought into intimate contact with the material to be pressed, whereupon compressive force is applied. The material is thus forced into conformity with the shape of the punches and the cavity. Hundreds, and even thousands, of tablets per minute can be produced in this fashion. Various tableting methods, well known to those skilled in the art, are comprehensively discussed throughout

Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms : Tablets, Second Edition, edited by Herbert A. Lieberman et al., Copyright 1989 by Marcel Dekker, Inc., as well as other well known texts.

The invention will be illustrated by the following Examples in which the following ingredients were used:

Polyplasdone® XL-10:	crospovidone having an average particle size of about 30µm
Mannitol:	mannitol having an average particle size of about 60µm
Explotab®:	sodium starch glycolate having an average particle size about 40 µm

All parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise stated.

Test procedure: determination of oral disintegration time

Disintegration of the tablet was carried out by placing one tablet on the tongue of the subject. The subject was instructed not to bite the tablet but allowed to move the tablet gently within the mouth. The disintegration time was determined as the time between the tablet was placed in the mouth and when the last noticeable granules were disintegrated.

Examples:

Example 1 (Comparative)

Formulation of sildenafil tablet:

Formulation component	mg/tablet
Sildenafil granules	185.75
Agglomerated disintegrant granules	60.00
Aspartame	1.25
Lemon flavour	0.50
Magnesium stearate	2.50
Total	250.0

Sildenafil granules were prepared according to the following formulation:

Formulation component	%
Sildenafil citrate	37.81
Mannitol SD200	45.19
Vivastar (sodium starch glycolate)	7.00
Citric acid	5.00
Lactitol	5.00
Total	100.00

To prepare the sildenafil granule, citric acid and lactitol were dissolved in water. Sildenafil citrate, mannitol SD200 and sodium starch glycolate were blended in a food processor for 10 minutes, the citric acid/lactitol solution was added and mixed in, and the resulting wet granules were dried in a tray drier at 50°C.

Agglomerated disintegrant granules were prepared according to the following formulation:

Formulation component	%
Mannitol (M60)	60.00
Polyplasdone XL-10	25.00
Citric acid	7.50
Lactitol	7.50
Total	100.00

To prepare the agglomerated disintegrant granules, citric acid and lactitol were dissolved in deionised water, mannitol and polyplasdone were dry mixed for 10 minutes in a food mixer. The citric acid/lactitol solution was added to the dry mixture to form wet granules. The wet granules were dried in a forced air oven at 50°C to achieve a moisture level of less than 2%. The dried granules were screened and the 75 to 250 micron size range was obtained.

Tableting: the sildenafil granules and agglomerated disintegrant granules were placed in a suitable container. Aspartame and lemon flavour were screened, added to the mixture and blended for 10 minutes. Magnesium stearate was screened, added to the mixture and blended for a further 2 minutes. Tablets were prepared using a Stoke B2 rotary press fitted with 16 stations of 3/8 inch (9.525 mm) normal concave tooling.

The tablets had an average weight of 252 mg and a mean crushing strength of 1.1 kp. The oral disintegration time was 28 seconds with a strong bitter taste which lingered in the mouth for more than 5 minutes.

Example 2 (Comparative)

Tablets incorporating concentrated sildenafil granules

Formulation of sildenafil tablet:

Formulation component	**mg/tablet**
Sildenafil granules	76.77
Mannitol granules	107.73
Agglomerated disintegrant granules	60.00
Aspartame	2.00
Lemon flavour	1.00
Magnesium stearate	2.50
Total	250.0

Sildenafil granules were prepared according to the following formulation:

Formulation component	**%**
Sildenafil citrate	91.50
Lemon flavour	1.00
Aspartame	2.50
Citric acid	2.50
Lactitol	2.50
Total	100.00

To prepare the sildenafil granule, citric acid and lactitol were dissolved in water. Sildenafil citrate, lemon flavour and aspartame were blended in a food

processor for 10 minutes, the citric acid/lactitol solution was added and mixed in, and the resulting wet granules were dried in a tray drier at 50°C.

Mannitol granules were prepared according to the following formulation.

Formulation component	**%**
Mannitol (SD200)	91.00
Vivastar (sodium starch glycolate)	4.00
Citric acid	2.50
Lactitol	2.50
Total	100.00

To prepare the mannitol granules, citric acid and lactitol were dissolved in deionised water, mannitol and Vivastar were mixed for 10 minutes in a food mixer. The citric acid/lactitol solution was added to the dry mixture to form wet granules. The wet granules were dried in a forced air oven at 50°C to achieve a moisture level of less than 1%.

Agglomerated disintegrant granules were prepared according to Example 1

Tableting: the sildenafil granules, mannitol granules, agglomerated disintegrant granules were placed in a suitable container. Aspartame and lemon flavour were screened, added to the mixture and blended for 10 minutes. Magnesium stearate was screened, added to the mixture and blended for a further 2 minutes. Tablets were prepared using a Colton 204 rotary press fitted with 4 stations of 10mm normal concave tooling (chromed).

The tablets had an average weight of 252.5 mg and a mean crushing strength of 1.1 kp. The oral disintegration time was 12 seconds demonstrating the significant improvement in oral disintegration time when concentrated sildenafil granules were incorporated. The tablets had a strong bitter taste which lingered in the mouth for more than 5 minutes.

Example 3 (Comparative)

Tablets incorporating concentrated sildenafil granules and an increased amount of sweetener

Formulation of sildenafil tablet:

Formulation component	**mg/tablet**
Sildenafil granules	90.00
Mannitol granules	95.00
Agglomerated disintegrant granules	60.00
Lemon flavour	2.50
Magnesium stearate	2.50
Total	250.0

Sildenafil granules were prepared according to the following formulation:

Formulation component	**%**
Sildenafil citrate	78.04
Acesulfame K (high intensity sweetener)	16.40
Citric acid	2.78

Lactitol	2.78
Total	100.00

To prepare the sildenafil granules, citric acid and lactitol were dissolved in water. Sildenafil citrate and acesulfame K were blended in a food processor for 10 minutes, the citric acid/lactitol solution was added and mixed in, and the resulting wet granules were dried in a tray drier at 50°C.

Mannitol granules were prepared according to Example 2.

Agglomerated disintegrant granules were prepared according to Example 1.

Tableting: the sildenafil granules, mannitol granules, agglomerated disintegrant granules were placed in a suitable container. Lemon flavour was screened, added to the mixture and blended for 10 minutes. Magnesium stearate was screened, added to the mixture and blended for a further 2 minutes. Tablets were prepared using a Colton 204 rotary press fitted with 4 stations of 10mm normal concave tooling (chromed).

The tablets had an average weight of 251.1 mg and a mean crushing strength of 1.4 kp. The oral disintegration time was 15 seconds demonstrating the significant improvement in oral disintegration time when concentrated sildenafil granules were incorporated. The tablets had a strong bitter taste which lingered in the mouth for more than 5 minutes suggesting that the bitter taste can not be successfully masked by sweetener alone.

Example 4 (Invention)

Tablets incorporating concentrated sildenafil granules and a solubilisation inhibitor

Formulation of sildenafil tablet:

Formulation component	**mg/tablet**
Sildenafil granules	110.20
Mannitol granules	62.50
Agglomerated disintegrant granules	60.00
Lemon flavour	5.00
Acesulfame K	9.80
Magnesium stearate	2.50
Total	250.0

Sildenafil granules were prepared according to the following formulation:

Formulation component	**%**
Sildenafil citrate	60.50
Acesulfame K	8.30
Sodium carbonate	26.20
Citric acid	2.50
Lactitol	2.50
Total	100.00

To prepare the sildenafil granules, citric acid and lactitol were dissolved in distilled water. Sildenafil citrate, sodium carbonate and acesulfame K were blended in a food processor for 10 minutes, the citric acid/lactitol solution was added and mixed in, and the resulting wet granules were dried in a tray drier at 50°C.

Mannitol granules were prepared according to Example 2.

Agglomerated disintegrant granules were prepared according to Example 1.

Tableting: the sildenafil granules, mannitol granules, agglomerated disintegrant granules were placed in a suitable container. Acesulfame K and lemon flavour was screened, added to the mixture and blended for 10 minutes. Magnesium stearate was screened, added to the mixture and blended for a further 2 minutes. Tablets were prepared using a Colton 204 rotary press fitted with 4 stations of 10mm normal concave tooling (chromed).

The tablets had a pleasant sweet taste without the characteristic bitterness of sildenafil demonstrating the taste masking function of sodium carbonate. It was of interest to note that no effervescence was detected within the mouth.

Example 5 (Invention)

Tablets incorporating concentrated sildenafil granules and a solubilisation inhibitor

Formulation of sildenafil tablet:

Formulation component	mg/tablet
Sildenafil granules	116.00
Mannitol granules	58.50
Agglomerated disintegrant granules	60.00
Lemon flavour	5.00
Acesulfame K	8.00
Magnesium stearate	2.50
Total	250.0

Sildenafil granules were prepared according to the following formulation:

Formulation component	%
Sildenafil citrate	63.70
Acesulfame K	8.71
Sodium carbonate	27.59
Total	100.00

To prepare the sildenafil granule, sildenafil citrate, sodium carbonate and acesulfame K were blended in a food processor for 10 minutes, distilled water was added was added and mixed in, and the resulting wet granules were dried in a tray drier at 50°C.

Mannitol granules were prepared according to Example 2.

Agglomerated disintegrant granules were prepared according to Example 1.

Tableting: the sildenafil granules, mannitol granules, agglomerated disintegrant granules were placed in a suitable container. Acesulfame K and lemon flavour was screened, added to the mixture and blended for 10 minutes. Magnesium stearate was screened, added to the mixture and blended for a further 2 minutes. Tablets were prepared using a Colton 204 rotary press fitted with 4 stations of 10mm normal concave tooling (chromed).

The tablets had an average weight of 260.0 mg and a mean hardness of 0.9 kp. The oral disintegration time was 10 seconds demonstrating the significant improvement in oral disintegration time when concentrated sildenafil granules were incorporated. The tablets had a pleasant sweet taste without the characteristic bitterness of sildenafil demonstrating the taste masking function of sodium carbonate. No effervescence was detected within the oral cavity.

CLAIMS

1. A fast dissolving and taste masked sildenafil solid dosage form comprising:

(i) sildenafil granules which granules comprise at least 45% by weight of a salt of sildenafil, a solubilisation inhibitor for said salt of sildenafil and optionally a sweetening agent and

(ii) one or more disintegrants wherein the disintegrants or combination of disintegrants are present in the form of agglomerates having an average agglomerated particle size of at least 50 μm, said agglomerates comprising at least 10% by weight of disintegrant.

2. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed Claim 1 in which the sildenafil granules comprise at least 55% by weight of a salt of sildenafil.

3. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 2 in which the sildenafil granules comprise at least 65% by weight of a salt of sildenafil.

4. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the salt of sildenafil is selected from hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulphate or bisulphate, phosphate or hydrogen phosphate, acetate, citrate, fumarate, gluconate, lactate, maleate, succinate and tartrate.

5. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the solubilisation inhibitor increases the pH when the sildenafil granules are dissolved in aqueous medium.

6. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 5 in which the solubilisation inhibitor is selected from sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium phosphate, sodium citrate, calcium oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium oxide and magnesium carbonate.

7. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the solubilisation inhibitor releases the counter ion of the sildenafil salt.

8. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the solubilisation inhibitor increases the hydrophobicity of the tablet.

9. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 8 in which the solubilisation inhibitor is selected from glyceryl monostearate, waxes and sodium stearyl lactate.

10. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the salt of sildenafil is present in an amount to provide from 5 to 150mg/solid dosage form of sildenafil.

11. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 10 in which the salt of sildenafil is present in an amount to provide from 5 to 100mg/solid dosage form of sildenafil.

12. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the agglomerates comprise at least 25% by weight of disintegrant.

13. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 12 in which the agglomerates comprise from 25 to 100% by weight of disintegrant.

14. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which at least 50% of the disintegrant is present in the tablet is in the form of said agglomerates.

15. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 14 in which at least 75% by weight of the disintegrant is present in the form of said agglomerates.

16. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 15 in which at least 90% by weight of the disintegrant is present in the form of said agglomerates.

17. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 16 in which all of the disintegrant in the tablet is present in the form of agglomerates.

18. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the average particle size of the agglomerates is in the range 75 to 500μm.

19. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the tablet comprises at least 2% by weight of disintegrant.

20. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 19 in which the tablet comprises from 4 to 20% by weight of disintegrant.

21. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the disintegrant is selected from starches and cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidones.

22. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 21 in which the disintegrant is sodium starch glycolate.

23. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the tablet additionally comprises water-soluble fillers or diluents.

24. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in Claim 23 in which the water-soluble fillers or diluents are selected from lactose, sucrose, dextrose and mannitol.

25. A fast disintegrating solid dosage form as claimed in any preceding claim in which the tablet additionally comprises water-insoluble excipients.

26. A method of making a fast disintegrating solid dosage form comprising the steps of:

(i) forming granules comprising at least 45% by weight of a salt of sildenafil, a solubilisation inhibitor for said salt of sildenafal and optionally a sweetening agent,

(ii) forming agglomerates having an average agglomerated particle size of at least 50μm and comprising one or more disintegrants such that the agglomerates comprise at least 10% by weight disintegrant,

(iii) mixing the agglomerates from step (ii) with the granules of steps (i) and optionally other tableting excipients, and

(iv) compressing the mixture from step (iv) to form a solid dosage form.

27. A method of making a fast disintegrating solid dosage form in which the granules are prepared by wet granulation, dry granulation, melt extrusion, extrusion-spheronisation, spray drying, co-spray drying or spray agglomeration.

28. A method as claimed in Claim 26 or Claim 27 in which the ingredients of the mixture which is compressed in step (iv) are as defined in any one of Claims 2 to 25.